

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

**CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS**  
 For one inch and under Three Dollars, and One Dollar for every additional inch, for each insertion.

"The STONEY MOUNTAIN HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must give a reference of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be paid, or the advertiser's order must be produced.

One bale white ducks  
With a large assortment of Goods,  
Munro and Archibald.  
Turned at sale.







*[The page contains faint, illegible markings and bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



## THE MINING INTEREST.

(From the *Southern Australian*, March 22.)  
THE mines and mining operations in South Australia have become so numerous and extensive, this department of her resources has become so important, and seems so clearly destined to exercise a vast and enduring influence on the fortunes of our adopted country, that something more than a mere passing notice of the several mines, as circumstances transpire, is now imperatively demanded.

In order to prevent imputations of puffing, we shall confine ourselves to a detail of facts, only adding such explanatory observations as may be necessary. Several years ago, a shining substance was observed on a low range of hills to the westward of Mount Lofty, and about four miles from Adelaide. Over this range the road passed from town to Mount Barker, and to the other eastern districts, and many travellers had seen the substance glitter from the contact with their horses' feet, without taking the trouble to examine what it was. At last, however, it was found to be lead, of an excellent quality. A portion of it was sent home to be tested, and several gentlemen combined to work the mine, which was denominated the Wheel Gwiler lead mine, in honour of Col. Gwiler, then Governor of this province. Unfortunately, though the quality of the ore was excellent, the mine was found to be a branch lode, and after spending many hundred pounds, the enterprising proprietors abandoned it.

This, of course, cast a damp upon mining speculations, the effects of which are felt to this day, as many persons are very slow to believe in the success of others. The next mine discovered was also a lead one, upon the face of the same low range, on the property of Osmond Gilles, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer.

P. Peschey, Esq., land agent, has also found another lode on a section in the same range, situated between the Wheel Gwiler mine and that of Mr. Gilles. Both these have been found to contain rich and valuable lodes, upwards of a foot in breadth, and from one of which two men produced nearly three tons of ore in one week. Messrs. Gilles and Peschey both sent home specimens in order to be assayed. The results of the assays at the office of Hutton Gwiler, Esq., 23, Col. St. of fine silver, and 14 oz. 3 gr. of pure lead per ton of ore.

Mr. Gilles has four miners employed at his mine, and Mr. Peschey has two men working at a lode recently discovered, which is even richer than the first. The men have agreed at a certain rate to deliver ore to him containing 75 per cent. of the pure metal.

About eighteen months ago (the exact period is not important), Messrs. Bagot, Jun., and Francis Dutton, separately discovered copper ore on the surface of the ground, in the county of Light, about forty-five miles north from Adelaide. Mr. Dutton and Captain Bagot afterwards agreed to purchase the section of eighty acres, keeping of course the secret, and they have thus become, for the sum of £80, the fortunate proprietors of, apparently, one of the most valuable copper mines which has been discovered in any part of the world. Captain Bagot transmitted specimens of the ore to London, for the purpose of being assayed, and received in reply the following highly favourable report of an assay by Mr. Percival Johnson:—

Copper .....	32 1/2
Carb. Acid .....	18 1/2
Water .....	8
Oxide of Iron .....	21
Earthy matter, chiefly Silica ..	19

At which per-centage of copper the ore was worth £27 per ton.

This mine has been called the Kapunda Copper Mine. Even after the above report, people paid very little attention to the discovery, and when Captain Bagot came to town to engage miners (of whom there are a considerable number in the colony), he found them very little disposed to treat with him, unless at a very high rate of tribute money. They at first demanded 7s. per pound, which would be one third of the price; but he ultimately engaged twelve men at one-third tribute. On opening the lode it was found to be a perfect mass of ore, about four feet in breadth, and on sinking thirteen feet they raised no less than ten tons of ore, a tenth part of which contained not less than 70 per cent. of the pure metal. These men allege that, judging from their experience in Cornwall, they are sure of making at least £500 per annum. A few days ago they, by blasting one, laid bare four tons of ore, which they raised in two days. The proprietors have lately opened another lode, which they are also working, and have, altogether, at present, eight men employed. From this mine about thirteen tons of ore have been shipped to England.

About November last, Thomas Brier, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, discovered copper on Government land among the Mount Lofty ranges, about ten miles north-east from Adelaide, and discovered lead, also on Government land, at Rapid Bay. The sections on which these ores were found were put up on the 18th February last for sale by public auction, when the copper mine section, after a very spirited competition, was purchased by John Baker, Esq., merchant, for himself and Messrs. Hays, Dutton, and Hark, at the very handsome price of £1555 for thirty acres. Their price was afterwards divided into one hundred shares of £50 a share, one-half of which the purchasers reserved to themselves, and the other shares were immediately bought up. This mine has been named the Montacute Copper Mine. The company employ eight men. The mine has one shaft (tributary money), and the men, judging from what they have already done, calculate on making each £2 per day at least. They have already excavated about fifty tons of ore. This mine has the remarkable advantage of being on the side of a steep hill, where these lodes have been already found, and are wrought. There is thus no occasion to sink shafts.

The lead mine section at Rapid Bay, mentioned above, was sold to Mr. George Phillips, for £230, and it has been already found that this mine is rich in lead. Mr. Phillips recently engaged and sent down ten miners to work these three lodes.

All the mines have been commenced within the last four months. The parties are extremely sanguine, and intend to continue their operations with the greatest vigour, and this, we are happy to say, they have the means of doing, as they can get advances upon the ore delivered at Port Adelaide.

In addition to the above mines, Mr. Menzies has sent specimens from two other copper lodes, which he has discovered in the northern district; and a third, also copper, has been found in the neighbourhood of Rapid Bay. It is a singular feature in all the South Australian mines hitherto discovered, that their lodes are found within a few feet of the surface.

The next thing to be considered is the amount and value of the ore which may probably be raised during the ensuing year. Captain Bagot calculated on being able to produce upwards of five hundred tons, and if the lodes continue as rich as they are at present, he will in all probability do so. The Montacute Company speak of employing about thirty men when arrangements can be made for that purpose, and if their mine also produces well, they may get at least one thousand tons of ore within the year, which is a moderate estimate, considering that, with the few men now employed, they have produced about two tons per day since they commenced. A portion of the ore discovered is worth £27 per ton, and a great part are worth, from their extreme richness, at least £40 per ton. Taking the average at £30, the Kapunda and Montacute copper mines would thus yield in the course of the year, ore of the value of £45,000. We have not heard an estimate of the amount of lead ore, which may be expected to be raised, but as the same number of men are employed, and as we know that the proprietors of at least one of the mines intends largely to increase his force of labour, we may probably calculate on at least one-half the amount of copper ore—viz., 750 tons, which at £12 per ton, the price at which it has been sold in Adelaide, would yield £9000. This we are inclined to think is a low estimate. One great advantage of most of the mines is, that they are at such elevations that it will be a long time before machinery is required to pump the water. The operations may thus be carried on at a trifling expense.

It is a fortunate thing for the colony there is here a large force of Cornish miners. We understand, however, that there are not nearly so many as will be required, and that arrangements will be made to get "more men from England." In the mean time, it is probable that some may be procured at Hobart Town, and we believe Captain Finnis has instructions to send them on if they can be got. If the Captain sends us plenty of miners, and brings as a ship load of German vine dressers, as he hopes to do, he will better deserve the honours bestowed by a grateful country, than if he had gained a victory.

**LAKE HINDMARSH.**—A party lately exploring the banks of the Wimmera, in quest of some sheep runs, proceeded in the direction of the locality assigned by the gentlemen who first discovered Lake Hindmarsh, as the position of that lake, but the existence of which has been doubted, and they were agreeably surprised to behold an immense sheet of fresh water, and an extensive tract of fine country running back from its shores in all directions. The lake is about north-west from Portland, near the Murray, and far within the South Australian territory. All accounts confirm the belief that instead of barren desert, as has been supposed, lying on the eastern boundaries of South Australia, a fine country remains to be explored.—*South Australian Register*.

**CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH.**—Our friends, the butchers, made such advantageous purchases last week, that deterred them from adding to their stock this day, notwithstanding the choice brought in for them. Captain Ellis forwarded a very fine specimen of his breed, which were alike fit for knife or yoke, and which were immediately purchased by one of the oldest hands in bullock-driving, at what some people thought extraordinary prices—their appearance certainly spoke highly in their favour. We had also a good show of sheep, and also some fine lambs, though there was not much doing in the latter. Total at market:—12 fat oxen, at 1s. 6d. per stone; 8 working steers, at £2 to £5 10s.; 34 sheep, 6s. to 7s.; 70 lambs, 3s. to 5s.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

## THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH COLONIZATION.

(From the *Colonial Magazine*.)  
In this and some following articles will be taken a chronological survey of British colonization, along with a view of two of its main foundations—sea voyages and foreign trade. But sea-voyages and trade will be considered mainly in reference to their tendency to promote friendly, just, and advantageous relations abroad, and to facilitate colonization; the history of which is meant to be traced with a view to relieving this important branch of our national policy from the fluctuations, the obstacles, and the evils it is at present commonly exposed to.

The various interests involved in these subjects may be conveniently divided into four classes.

The first class belongs to the parties actually engaged in the operations of commerce and navigation only—namely, merchants and voyagers.

The second class concerns emigrants and colonists only.

The third class concerns the people at large at home, independently of merchants and voyagers, emigrants and colonists.

The fourth class concerns the nations and tribes among whom the operations of navigation, commerce, and colonization are carried on.

These several interests are intimately allied to each other; and good sense dictates that they ought to be equally respected, inasmuch as it may be shown, that the common practice of preferring some one of them to the rest, is as short-sighted as it is unjust.

Other subjects also intimately allied to navigation, commerce, and colonization, are such as concern either our national glory and our power, abroad—political government as administered in various departments at home, or in the colonies—the pursuits of science—and the higher aims

of philanthropy and of missionary enterprise; all of which, with the general state of political affairs, have ever had a strong influence upon the progress of navigation, commerce, and colonization; and all of which, if duly directed would affect those great national objects more and more beneficially.

To these topics must be added, finally, that of the transportation of convicts, which unfortunate mode of colonization has brought more dishonour upon the character of Great Britain than almost any other branch of public policy.

The distribution of the geographical part of the subject made by Locke in his history of Navigation, will be followed in these articles. Thus the northern enterprises will be the first in order, as they were the first in date; then follow the African and Asiatic; and last come the American, Australian, and Polynesian. But independently of these voyages and settlements in more remote regions, the spirit of adventure has displayed itself nearer home in a way well deserving careful examination. Thus the progress of the power of England towards Wales and in Ireland, and the affairs of the Scottish borders, furnish many a stirring story, and many a lesson of constitutional policy and of administration, calculated to interest us, and to improve the measures of the present day.

This range of subjects includes all our possessions beyond sea; not those colonies only in which almost everything is to be created by the hands of Europeans, and the Australian, purely white communities are rising upon the ruins of a thinly-spread aboriginal population; although means might be devised to save that aboriginal population from miserable destruction, as the white men establish themselves in their countries. But there are other lands, as for example India, where, without permitting the natives to be exterminated, our colonial and commercial policy is, in many respects, of a character to injure them, and at the same time to deprive ourselves of immense benefits. The history of our relations with these countries ought to be looked upon more and more in this point of view, which shows, that if the interests of their inhabitants are duly fostered, our own will be proportionally advanced.

The history of British colonization and commerce may be usefully illustrated from the colonization and commerce of other nations. Greece and Rome and the rest of the ancient world, Venice and other powerful states of the middle ages of which little but the record remains, with Spain, Portugal, and Holland, among the fallen, although the ruins are vast dominions, offer warnings to us; and France, Russia, and the United States of North America, which flourish in spite of enormous errors, also give us lessons.

Their history, therefore, will not be neglected in these articles.

These considerations open a vast field of inquiry; and since information concerning facts, is of all things that which is most wanted in the present state of the public mind, it will be a satisfactory mode of conducting the inquiry, to follow the events to be examined in the order of their dates, with such occasional intervals as may be needed for the purpose of tracing particular points of history at once to their national cause.

An early date is chosen for the commencement of the work, from a conviction that our national character has, from age to age, been influenced by the adventures of the sea, which so extensively enter into our commercial and colonial history; and that in some essential respects, that influence remains unaffected by the course of time. When certainty as to facts cannot possibly be secured beyond the few glimpses afforded by early records, the remains of those records are here preserved in their genuine bareness, rather than hazarded truth by using them as texts to vague speculations. This caution will in a few obscure periods, reduce the narrative almost to a string of quotations; which, however, besides possessing no small intrinsic value, will furnish a rich series of original subjects for pictorial illustrations.

From time to time, various systems of commerce and colonization have been acted upon, in which the chief defect was a total disregard of some of the foregoing interests and objects, whilst others of them were pursued with intense eagerness; and whilst they were bound to compel attention to every duty, unscrupulously shared the carelessness and cupidity generally prevalent.

For example, merchants, if left to themselves, for the most part seek gain without regard to the interests of colonists, or the claims of science, and often in defiance of national honour and humanity. Nevertheless, merchants, when duly restrained by good laws, never fail to contribute to the general good; and their success can find no material impediments in reasonable restraints.

Again, colonists have too often exhibited a degree of selfishness in their relations with feeble and ignorant neighbours, which demanded strong coercion; as on the other hand the mother-country has not less frequently treated both colonists and these feeble neighbours, so as to justify resistance on their part.

Again, in our own times more especially, the policy of the philanthropists have fallen into great errors. They have attempted to enforce their benevolent views by throwing political power into the hands of religious missionaries to the repression of colonial enterprise; and so instead of correcting the vices of colonists, and fostering their good qualities, they have gone far to ruin the missionaries themselves. This neglect of measures to guide the colonists whom it is impossible, and perhaps injurious to stop, has been aggravated by disregarding the reform of government, the abuses of which are among the grand impediments to the spread of civilization in colonies. These errors have led to great misfortunes.

Hence, as in the case of the noble efforts of the last century to establish the reign of justice in India, the eloquence of Lord Chatham, of Burke, and of Sheridan, scarcely did more than introduce a new party which, since 1815, has had much to do in Indian affairs, has more than silently sanctioned invasions and conquests, and

more iniquitous commercial dealings, on the part of our Indian government.

Hence the aborigines of British North America are still an oppressed and declining people, although, as will be shown from peculiar and unexceptionable sources of information, some members of the government anxiously planned means for protecting and improving them.

Hence the miserable failure of the Niger expedition, the system of which was more pernicious than the climate, respecting which its advocates were disgracefully neglectful of the clearest evidence of its deadly character.

Hence South Africa, with more capabilities of good of all kinds, than any other part of the barbarous world, has, for six years past, in addition to a succession of most mischievous and expensive wars of an earlier date, between our colony and the black tribes, seen ten thousand lives of blacks and whites sacrificed to gross errors of policy.

Hence New Zealand was on the eve of becoming the scene of sanguinary contention between the French and the British settlers, whom the philanthropist refused to assist in perfecting an admirably planned plan of humane colonization.

Hence the British colonies in the Australia, almost from one end to the other, are a charnel-house to the poor aborigines, where a new empire of white men must, without better efforts, be founded in the violent destruction of the simplest people on earth.

Hence, lastly, without running through a longer catalogue of instances, the islands of the South Seas have begun to admit the domination of the French, under circumstances which must inevitably end in sanguinary disputes both between the natives and themselves, and between them and us; whereas a wise and humane policy on our part, those islands could have been elevated into civilized communities in union with us, or into independent states, under the general guarantee of the great civilized governments.

All this springs from many of the leaders of the philanthropists having mistaken their duty; and under the influence of this mistake, adopted the false policy of making the missionary statesmen.

This error first took a definite form in the last report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed, in 1835, to inquire into the condition of the aborigines of the British colonies. During the return of this committee had the confidence of Parliament entirely in its command; and in its first report, (made in 1835), it declared wisely that a good system might easily be devised for the regulation of the intercourse between the colonists and the aborigines. Instead, however, of persevering in that opinion, and working out that good system, the more enlarged and final report (in 1837) recommended a continuance of the bad old system, with the addition of the missionaries being prepared at home to become the political instructors of the uncivilized tribes connected with our colonies. This report went even further, recommending that the extension of colonies towards barbarous countries should be discontinued, and that treaties should not be made with the natives.

These fatal views substituted good men, altogether incapable of struggling with the difficulties of their position, for civilized communities; which are only dangerous to their neighbours for want of good government, and for want of active and humane measures calculated to protect and improve those neighbours.

Parliament, in its usual carelessness of colonial questions, accepted both reports with equal apathy; and neither confirmed the first, which was in favour of reform, nor rebuked the second, which sanctioned and created abuses of great consequence.

This unfortunate proceeding on the part of a powerful section of the philanthropists, has been the more mischievous, inasmuch as advantage has been taken of it by an official party, which habitually sacrifices its greatest duties to the extension and permanence of its power. The career of this official party requires a special notice. Skilful in accommodating itself to every side in turn, it has preserved its influence in all political changes by the unscrupulous betrayal of the confiding. Under philanthropic pretences it has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

Some of the most important topics connected with our modern colonization, turn upon the influence of this official party; but the consideration of those topics is here anticipated only so far as to call attention to the full report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837. That document has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

Some of the most important topics connected with our modern colonization, turn upon the influence of this official party; but the consideration of those topics is here anticipated only so far as to call attention to the full report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837. That document has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

Some of the most important topics connected with our modern colonization, turn upon the influence of this official party; but the consideration of those topics is here anticipated only so far as to call attention to the full report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837. That document has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

Some of the most important topics connected with our modern colonization, turn upon the influence of this official party; but the consideration of those topics is here anticipated only so far as to call attention to the full report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837. That document has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

Some of the most important topics connected with our modern colonization, turn upon the influence of this official party; but the consideration of those topics is here anticipated only so far as to call attention to the full report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837. That document has secured the support of many benevolent men, but by a common craft, known under the denomination of *eco-soc*, it takes care to conciliate the adversaries of the philanthropists also. At the same time, by long familiarity with colonial affairs, it has rendered itself useful to the ministers, to whom political changes give power with little knowledge of these affairs.

urged by more persuasive advocates in better times.

The ignorance of facts, which is one great source of much of the misrule that caused the loss of the old American colonies, and renders the possession of so many others unquiet, if not precarious, would be removed by the adoption of one measure already tried with effect, but abandoned without reason. It was part of Lord Somers' plan for managing colonial affairs, and consisted of annual reports upon all colonial affairs being laid before Parliament, and printed. The Journals of Parliament contain such reports from about 1696 to 1712.

These articles will not advocate any one of the systems of colonization, or of philanthropy, now established. All of them will be found to possess some advantages, and to be open to some objections. In faithfully bringing both these advantages and objections under review, it will be attempted, by combining the good, and rejecting the bad, to collect materials for something better, which may obtain general approval.

The attention of the public has of late been called vigorously to the subject of emigration, as a means of relieving the national distress; in which point of view, its virtue seems to be as much over-rated by its sanguine advocates, as its real importance is under-valued by others. But it is clear, that whether emigration on a large scale, and at the national cost, shall be undertaken or not, we shall continue to be a great colonizing people; and improved colonial government will ever be of the first necessity. If not a single man more should ever leave the British Isles, to settle in a colony, either at the national expense, or upon the spur of private enterprise, the existing colonial populations, with their various internal affairs, and their intimate and increasing relations with numerous tribes of men in their social condition, from the peculiar civilization of the Asiatics, to the rudest barbarism of the African and Australian, will urgently demand good government; and good government is impossible, without exact knowledge of the affairs to be administered. There will consequently ever exist an urgent necessity for more consideration being given to colonial affairs, than either ministers, or parliament, or the public, have yet been disposed to devote to them.

Finally, just as one of the great foundations of good government is knowledge of facts, so is reasonable liberty its indispensable accompaniment. Of late years, however, beyond all modern example, a despotic spirit and despotic institutions have done infinite mischief to our colonies in all respects; and despotic tendencies have dangerously affected our home-administration. In the five dedications of Harrington's Works to the citizens of London, by Toland, it is truly declared—

It is solely to its Government, that London is the fairest and the richest city in the world. Liberty is the true spring of its prodigious trade with all the known parts of the universe. Liberty is the original planter of its many fruitful colonies, with its numerous factories. Hence it is, that every sea is covered with our ships, that the very air is scarce exempted from our power; and that the productions of all kind and nature are imported to this common store-house of mankind.

In the last fifty years, we have been trying the reverse of this. The attempt to do so had already cost us the old American colonies; and at the end of the last war, it found us almost stripped of our colonial character; but burdened, in the place of the flourishing self-supporting colonies we before used to find, with immense colonial establishments altogether unknown to British history, the scenes of misrule, and the incentives to corruption. The vigour of the people is now changing this; and it is fervently to be hoped that the new colonial world, fast growing up in all quarters of the globe, will be freed from the abuses that have become rank, and be guided by the best of the good principles which our history recommends to universal respect.

## THE COLONIAL WHALE FISHERIES AND SPERM OIL DEPRESSION.

(From the *Colonial Magazine*.)

TWO immense reductions in value of sperm oil, which has taken place in the home market, without any well-founded causes, may alarm and damp the energies of the Southern Colonists until the causes be understood and the fallacy developed itself.

The panic which has prevailed in this market in the face of unusually limited stocks on hand, originated in the erroneous expectation of large supplies (under the new tariff) from the United States. Anticipation always acts more powerful than reality, and which will be found verified in the present instance. It is to many, perhaps, not known that all the American whalers are fitted out for what is termed general fisheries, viz., to take sperm, black fish, elephant and seal whalebone and skins.

It is notorious that in all quarters of the globe, the two latter animals are so nearly exterminated under civilization and settlement, that vessels are no longer fitted out for those sole purposes—that the channels whence all our former supply of black oil came, viz., the Northern Seas, is exhausted, or so much so, as to have caused the withdrawal of fully one-half the vessels till of late years thus engaged—that sperm fish have become comparatively scarce and shy in the more frequented and haunted Southern Seas. Some proofs, therefore, may prove satisfactory and acceptable.

Mr. Nairn, in his account of the *Nor-nalup* states—

Perhaps the British Government are not exactly aware that upwards of 160 sail of American vessels, averaging about 300 tons each, are generally off this coast (Western Australia) in the whaling season, and are obliged to put into the harbours of Western Australia for refreshment, consisting of potatoes, cabbages, turnips, fruits, &c. What a splendid field is thus opened for the cultivator of the soil! I am sorry to say that no British South Sea whaler has yet appeared, and that the Americans are carrying away the riches of the deep to their own country. The *Tusculum*, an American whaler, was ordered out of Two-people Bay, by the *Herald* ship-of-war, some years ago, but at this moment she is riding in Prince of Wales Harbour, preparing to go to the sperm whale grounds, and afterwards, in the winter months, to one or other of our bays, where there is no government station. Another American whaler alongside of her, called, I understand, the *John and Elizabeth*, is to adopt the same course, and to be piloted into a British bay.

The Dedication of the *Oceana* and other works of Harrington to the citizens of London.—*Folio*, London, 3rd edit. p. 11.

bay, by a British subject, for the avowed purpose of whaling!

The *Perth Inquirer* contains some interesting statistics connected with their operations during the first half year of 1842—

It is as well to give the facts, in order to lay before the public an idea of the wealth the whole fisheries of the United States are drawing off the sea-board of one of our colonies. Port Augusta, a place yet but little known, is the favourite resort of the American fleet to be supplied with vegetables, fruit, milk, fresh meat, and other necessities for a long voyage; and hence, it is stated, vessels also undergo the repairs and refittings they may have required either from the usual chances of the trade, or the effect of bad weather. The vessels that had called in at that port up to June were twelve in number, ten of which were American, while the other two were from the Cape of Good Hope and Hobart Town. The quantity of oil these vessels had secured is a sufficient test of the resources of the fishery of that neighbourhood. The *Irish* had 60 barrels of sperm; the *Chelona*, 850 barrels of black oil; the *Montana*, 1600 barrels of oil; the *Connecticut*, 1190 barrels of oil, and 300 barrels of sperm; the *Monitor*, 2100 barrels of oil; the *William*, 100 barrels of sperm; the *Julius Caesar*, 1175 barrels of black oil; and the *Adison*, 500 barrels sperm. These were all American whalers. The ship from the Cape had not, up to that date, been successful; and the *Camilla*, from Hobart Town, had but 60 barrels sperm. It appears, however, that many of the vessels had not completed their whaling into Port Augusta, and that the crews wanted. It is further stated, in proof of the quantity of fish in the bay, that in the winter of 1839, two vessels from the States captured no less abundance of fish than usual; and, in 1840, two other vessels were equally successful. In the winter of 1841, 27 whales were killed in the bay, by the *Camilla*, from Hobart Town, and the *John Perry*, an American ship; and this, it is said, is a small account of the success which might be obtained all along the coast, if the fishery were published in the manner it deserves. There are already plenty of American whalers in the bay, and it is not unlikely that the *Vaseo*, on the same expedition, may have also profited largely by the good fisheries found in those places.

The following appeared in the *Southern Australian* newspaper of Sept. 1842:—  
Six—Being aware that your valuable paper is widely circulated by our colonists, and yourself in England, I beg leave to call the attention of English capitalists to the wide field for investment open before them in our seas. At present the only whaling ports, where whaling can be carried on to advantage, are such as are caught by the crews belonging to the land establishments of our enterprising colonists, and while foreign vessels are thus engaged, there is ample field for exertion, our own English merchants either do not know of, or do not sufficiently value, the golden opportunities for a rich harvest, which the great numbers of fish that throng every bay on our coast present, for all that is required is the last trip of the *Governor Gwiler* to Port Lincoln, the captain saw three fine whales tumbling about in his road; and on the return of the *Colon*, we saw a fine fish near Cape Jervis, and several other boats were seen to be employed in the daily communication between the roads and harbour, and between harbours within a short distance of each other. He, in conclusion, gives directions to the prefects respecting the choice of the members of the commission, who are to proceed to the above investigation, the result of which is to be submitted to the appreciation of a central superior commission appointed by the Government.—*Evening Mail*, October 23.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**VALUABLE HORSE STOCK.**  
MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Repository, on

SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL, At Noon.

The following valuable Stud:—  
ALBERT, bay, with black points, four years old, by Admiral, out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

JUPITER, bay, with black points, two years old, by Mr. R. B. B. out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

Fifteen Geldings, from three to six years old, six Gals, a year and a half old.

Twenty-three mares, from three to seven years old.

The above are by the well known thorough-bred horses (Grain, Legation, Jupiter, Admiral, Farmer, &c.) to Mr. St. Oliver, Albany, Goldfinger, Nanton, Selby, Clydesdale, &c.

Several of the mares have foals at their feet, and are again stunted.

Seven Timor mares, from three to seven years old.

Four disto geldings.

Three half-bred, from Timor mares by Arab horses, and

One cream-coloured Java pony.

The above will be for inspection four days before the sale, at the Repository, where catalogues may be obtained.

## PORT MACQUARIE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been honoured with instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, 7th MAY, WITHOUT RESERVE,

at his Sale Rooms, George-street, Sydney, The property described in the mortgage deed as follows, viz. Allotment No. 6, called Settlement Farm, containing fifty acres, or thereabouts: bounded on the west by a line south thirty-one chains, commencing at the road from Port Macquarie to Blackman's Point; three chains fifty links east nineteen degrees south from the south-east corner of allotment No. 4; on the south by a line east twenty-three chains; on the east by a line north twenty-four chains fifty links; and on the north by the road from Port Macquarie to Blackman's Point to the commencing corner, three chains fifty links east nineteen degrees south from the eastern corner of allotment No. 4.

The foregoing description embraces the tasteful and commodious dwelling house, stabling, and out-offices, built by Henry Fancourt White, Esq., on one of the most beautiful sites near the town of Port Macquarie, from which it is about half a mile distant. The land consists of nearly fifty acres, which is all fenced in, and divided into paddocks, with garden, &c., and there is constant supply of water on the land.

This estate may, for its size, be truly described as the most desirable in the entire district; and it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the residences of Messrs. Carlyle, Steele, and Jobling, and a pleasant half-hour's drive from Lake Inn.

The title is a grant from the Crown, direct to Mr. White, by whom the mortgage was granted; and the deeds may be seen in the hands of Mr. John Dillon, York-street, Sydney, solicitor for the mortgagee.

## IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN LUMLEY, OF SINGLETON, INNKEEPER.

MR. ROTTON will sell by public auction, on the premises, Singleton,

TUESDAY, THE 9TH APRIL, INSTANT, The household furniture, stock-in-trade, &c., &c., &c.

Also, An allotment of land in the Township of Farmborough, on the line of road between Maitland and Singleton, fronting 200 perches, depth sixteen perches, being half an acre.

By order of the Trustee.